DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong. To all the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II. Camp Douglas, U. T., Monday Morning, August 15, 1864. [No. 80.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

—o—

Terms of Subscription:

One copy one month, (invariably in advance)	$1 00
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One copy six months,	5 00

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Business cards (five lines or less)	one month	$ 5 00
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☞ Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICES charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.

☞ MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS are published in this paper free of charge.

Job Work,

SUCH AS

MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

etc., - - - etc., - - - etc.,

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—o—

☞ All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

☞ All Communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

☞ HIRAM S. TUTTLE is our Carrier, and authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

L. F. FISHER,

NO. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great SAN Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr3-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

W. L. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah.

DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgments, etc., taken according to law, for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice and on liberal terms.

☞ Office at my residence, on Market street, one and a half blocks west of the Market House, Great Salt Lake City. may23-tf

JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

208, BATTERY STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. jy21

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr6-tf

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

New Goods! New Goods!!

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., . . etc., . . etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

—o—

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

J. M. FOX. C. F. FISHER.

FAUST'S STABLES,

SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE ST., G. S. L. CITY.

The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Saddles and Saddle Horses.

The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.

Hacks run to the Warm Springs every morning and evening. [jy21] FOX & FAUST.

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St., opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City,

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. jy21tf

California and Nevada Volunteers' RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the above Restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords. aug3-tf JULIEN AVET, Prop't.

OLIVER & CO.

Continue to run their Bannack Express Line

ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.

TIME: THREE AND A-HALF DAYS!

THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!!

Direct to Virginia City!!!

The first return Coach from Kootenay Mines has arrived at Virginia. The Mines are favorably reported; hands making $50 per day. We continue to run a Stage direct to Kootenay once a week, distance five hundred miles; time, ten days.

O. J. OLIVER & CO.,

T. D. BROWN, Agent, G. S. L. City. Bannack. aug8-tf

J. P. THOMSON,

TAILOR,

Main Street, between 2d and 3d South Temple streets.

CLEANING, DYING AND HOT PRESSING. OLD Clothes taken in exchange. aug10-1m

DISLOYAL FEELINGS.—The thoroughly loyal native born American meets with but few ordeals to pass in these "troublous times," more vexatious, and that taxes his equanimity and forbearance, more severely than the disloyal sentiments he is compelled to listen to, and be the witness of, coming from the lips of foreigners, whether naturalized or unnaturalized, it matters not. There seems something like a palliation of the damning crime of treason, in he who is "native, and to the manner born." We can, at any rate better endure it, but when it comes to men utterly ignorant, not only of the spirit and genius of our glorious Government, but even of our language, it puts one on the rack, to see such traitors knotting together, glorifying over the disaster to that Government. What do these men expect, what can they expect when treason is put down (as it will be, as sure as God reigns,) and peace once more smiles upon us? Do they expect, can they expect they are going to live right on, as if nothing "alarming had happened?" Do they expect that Uncle Samuel has no memory, and will wipe out, as with a sponge dipped in the water of *Lethe*, all of the past, and commence business with them anew? If they so reckon, they are making it without their host, which is never safe.

We shall hope to see, and if able to wag tongue or pen, shall contribute our best powers to assist in the good work, such a modification of our laws, as shall discriminate *against* these men, who while they were enjoying the fullest protection of our Government, were doing all in their power to crush it from the face of the earth. Such a policy will be but even handed justice; just to them, and just to that class of Foreign born citizens, who are true and loyal to the best and freest Government God ever bestowed upon man, in her hour of fierce trial. These foreign traitors, have, of their own choice and option, cast their lot with Jeff. Davis and his kind, and to him and them, they must look for protection, when they come to be adjudged, and our good, big hearted, kind old Uncle sits in judgment upon them. Look aloft and beware of the portending avalanche.—*Visalia Delta.*

"Well, Tom," said a grocer to his apprentice, "you have been apprenticed now three months, and have seen the several departments of our trade. I wish to give you a choice of occupation." "Thank'ee, Sir." "Well, now, what part of the business do you like best?" "Shuttin' up, Sir."

CALIFORNIA TOBACCO.—The United States Collector for Sonoma county District, (Cal.) informs the *Argus* editor that between February 1st and July 1st, 1864 he had collected a duty of fifteen cents per pound on 24,000 pounds of tobacco manufactured in the county within that time.

☞ A sufferer while entering his bed on a cold winter night, exclaimed: "Of all the ways of getting a living, the worst a fellow could follow would be going about town such nights, and getting into bed for folks."

☞ Accept what is good, no matter from what source. Elias would have been a fool to refuse his food because a raven brought it to him.

HOW A SECESSIONIST REGARDS AN OATH.—Sometime since, one Long Primer Hall, a notorious secession champion, was arrested by the military, at Visalia, for treasonable conduct, but was subsequently released on taking the oath of allegiance. The following from the last number of the Amador *Dispatch*, edited by Hall, shows how men of his stamp regard the oath:

"Mr. Hall has no paper; he is simply an attache of the *Dispatch* establishment. He and Mr. Samuel J. Garrison the editors and proprietors of the *Equal Rights Expositor* at Visalia, and for ventilating old Abraham's rascality were arrested and imprisoned in Camp Babbitt, and Mr. Hall took the oath required, but he did not swear to support the government as administered by Lincoln. On the contrary, he considered that his oath to true allegiance bear and to support the Government (constitution) required him to double the dose which he, in conjunction with Mr. Garrison, had previously administered to old Abraham and his scoundrel crew. This they did, in the very teeth of the military, when they knew—and the fact was notorious—that armed assassins lay in wait for them—and they continued to do so, as the files of the *Expositor* will show, until their office was destroyed by the soldiers."

What use is there of administering the oath to such men? What regard does as inborn traitor have for an oath?—*Sac. Bee.*

☞ An editor at a dinner-table being asked if he would take some pudding replied, in a fit of abstraction, "Owing to a crowd of other matter we are unable to find room for it."

☞ Of four hundred soldiers that recently passed through Portland, (Me.,) one hundred and thirty had each lost a leg.

HOW IS IT?—We are told that buyers of the soldiers' extra California pay are offering but fifty cents on the dollar—a sum ridiculously below the value of the paper. The ostensible reason therefor, is the alleged fact, that there is no money in the treasury of California to liquidate these claims, but we are each inclined to dispute the existence of this state of affairs. If it is true, we should like to know what became of that $600,000 for which California bonds were offered for sale by the State Treasurer, and announced as taken on the 2d of June last? We are inclined to think that late acts of knavish soldiers have caused this state of affairs, thus verifying an old saying, that "good men suffer for the shortcomings of attaches."—*Vedette.*

There is no reason why the pay should be sold so low, as warrants therefor are worth here about ninety cents on the dollar. True, there is just now no money in the treasury, but there will be enough in a few weeks. If the soldiers hold their warrants till the middle of September or first of October, they can get the cash for them dollar for dollar.—*Sac. Bee, Aug. 4th.*

ABOUT THE ARMY.—The resignation of Maj. Gen. Fremont produces General Butler to the third in rank of Major Generals, going by date of commission. It also leaves a vacancy in the regular army, which will probably be filled by the appointment of General Sherman. The resignation of General Buell also leaves a vacancy in the volunteer service, which will be filled by some worthy soldier. In the regular army, McClellan is the senior, Halleck the second, Butler third.

☞ There is a deadly feud between the Chinese in Siskiyou county, California, and the following says they are arming for a free fight.—*Exchange.*

By all means let them "go in" and fight it out.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 8, 1864.

MR. L. W. A. COLE, is the authorized Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, for Montana and Idaho Territories. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

Patience Not Avails.

The Convention scheme which was to have worked so marvellously well, in the opinion of some, presents some peculiar phases. The organ of the monopolists informs the public that it seems to have thrown the community into a sort of a stupor, and as a consequence, trade is at a standstill. We are glad to hear it. We trust that if the speculative scheme meets not with the outburst of popular indignation which should overwhelm the prime movers, the community will refrain from purchasing at the exorbitant prices sought to be imposed, a single article of produce not absolutely essential to existence. The farmers, and those who use them as supple tools for their own purposes, have held their Convention. Let other members of the community by common consent, unanimously decline to pay the outrageous prices, and very soon the bottom will fall out of this "tub thrown to a whale." With the rarest exceptions, there are none who can afford to pay the imposition prices adopted by the Convention, and which it was thought possible to force upon a long suffering people. In their own defense, then, let our citizens simply continue to decline paying them.

Unless the farmers of this Territory are infinitely better off and more prosperous than those of any other country we have ever heard of, they cannot long withhold their grain and produce from the market. The great mass of them must have money to meet their already accrued indebtedness and their present wants. Those who have large fields and a surplus of produce, have their farm hands to pay, their wagons to buy and repair. They must have some calico for the little ones, and shoes and bonnets for wife and domestic, and ten thousand other little luxuries, which really are as absolute necessities as flour itself. To pay these debts and purchase these articles, they must perforce dispose of their grain, and that, too, at reasonable rates. Be not in a hurry, therefore, to buy from the farmer. The day is near at hand when he will be compelled to seek out you, the consumer, and be glad to receive your Legal Tenders in exchange for his produce. With a little self sacrifice, temporarily, and a stubborn refusal to buy at Convention prices, the community can in a very short time break down this scheme of the heartless men who would force compliance with their demands—if they could. Believing that this is the surest and the best method to accomplish the end desired by a vast majority of the people, we regret to see that one class of mechanics—the coopers—have followed in the wake of the Convention, and have raised the prices of their wares, setting those prices on "a gold basis." We think they have acted unadvisedly, and trust that other mechanics will not follow in the same path.

While it is, perhaps, just enough in itself, that when holders of breadstuffs combine to force up prices, that mechanics and laborers should do the same and "fight the devil with fire," we do not think the course a judicious one. They are but giving countenance to the proceedings of the Convention, and, in so far, lending their aid to consummate the very thing every candid and honest man cries out against as an outrage. Suppose every class, mechanics, laborers, and others, do the same thing. The result will be that the system of high prices will have become universal, and established beyond hope of relief—to the detriment of every body, and the good of none. But let them rather ignore the Convention, refuse compliance with the demands of their task-masters, and in a short time the whole affair will prove a most ignominious and complete failure. Even now it is so to a certain extent. Not a pound of flour, a ton of hay, a bushel of oats, has been sold on our streets at Convention prices. People refuse to pay them, and the farmers have been constrained to modify their demands. In another fortnight the scheme will work itself out, if the people, the consumers are true to themselves. Strikes are bad things, combinations seldom result in good, and we hope that our mechanics and artisans will not give countenance to the action of the Convention by pursuing the same path themselves. If they do, the result will be the firm establishment of most ridiculous prices for a time, but in the end a sudden bursting up of the whole scheme—involving everybody in trouble. In that event, it is difficult to say who will come down uppermost. Be assured it will not be the poor man, the mechanic, or the laborer.

Indian Visitors.

Washakee, the Shoshone chief, being in the city on Saturday with some eighty or an hundred of his band, paid a visit to Gen. Connor, accompanied by a number of his followers. The Chief is a fine specimen of his race, and clad in becoming habiliments would be a man of no mean presence. His unvarying friendship to the whites is well known, and in testimony thereof, he wears suspended on his breast a large silver medal of beautiful design, presented through His Excellency, Governor Doty, by his "Great Father," the President of the United States, whose likeness it bears. He has been hunting buffalo in the Rocky Mountains, where his party were set upon by hostile savages, a number of their horses taken and several of his braves killed. He says the Indians committing depredations in that direction, are a confederate band, composed of Sioux, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, who are on the war path against the whites and Indians friendly to them. He offered the services of himself and band in any expedition against any of the red men hostile to the Government, which the General promised to accept, in case they should again come within the limits of his district, and in the capacity of scouts to ferret out the hiding places of the foe, there is no doubt that they would be of great service. Pipes were smoked, presents made, and yesterday Washakee departed for his camp in Weber Valley.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.—ROBBERY ON THE OVERLAND.—We find the following in the San Francisco *Alta*, of August 6th. We understand that the officers of the Postal Department here, and Mr. Halsey, Agent of the Stage Company, are making every effort to detect the mail robbers. The robbery took place in the neighborhood of Yellow Creek Station, twelve miles this side of Bear River. If caught, a little impromptu hanging would do the malefactors good, and the public a service:

[COPY.]

Salt Lake, August 4th, 1864.

R. F. Perkins, P. M. :—Your brass lock sack, with dates 26th July, has been cut open and registered letters broken open, between this and Bridger. I will forward all untouched letters, and return you those violated.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE, P. M.

NUMBERS OF REGISTERED LETTERS.

Chicago, Illinois.—811, 834, (Dis) 825, 833.
Pittsburg, Pa.—817.
Buffalo (City), N. Y.—826, (Dis) 821, 24, 838.
Albany (Dis.)—820.
Baltimore (City), Md.—842.
St. Joseph (Dis).—815, 23, 840, 845.
Washington (City), D. C.—818, 819.
Boston, Mass.—831, 835, 846, (Dis) 824.
New York.—(Foreign) 1, 823, 830, (Dis) 844, 816, 828, 829, (City) 814, 822, 3, 839, 841, 843.

PAY OF TROOPS.—The proper orders and official notifications having been received by the Paymasters in this Military Department, the troops will on their next pay-day receive the increased rates of pay as described in the law, which we published some time since. This increase makes the pay of each private soldier $16.00 per month, and takes effect from and after May 1st, 1864. Troops at this Post will be pleased to learn that there is a prospect of the arrival of Major H. C. Bull, Paymaster, within the District, sometime within the next month.

CURIOUS.—There was left at our office on Saturday, (where it may be seen by the inquisitive) a monstrosity in the shape of an undeveloped and irregularly shaped egg, laid by some feathered specimen at Camp, which ought to be ashamed of itself for the incompleteness of the performance.

An Unfortunate Affair.

During the performance at the Theater on Saturday night, the audience were startled by hearing the report of a pistol, just outside the building. Immediately the wildest rumors were in circulation, the burthen of which was that one man had been killed and several others badly beaten. Emerging from the play house we encountered a scene of much excitement, which the Provost Guard and Police were endeavoring to allay. From the conflicting stories and the evidence we have yet been able to glean, we learn that several persons, supposed to be emigrants, had come out of the Theater and were hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, loudly commending the Southern Confederacy and otherwise demeaning themselves like "approved traitors." The military patrol were at the time on duty inside the building, while one of the guard and a number of soldiers were outside. The guard arrested one of the Jeff. Davis howlers, and a crowd of civilians gathered quickly around. The impression seemed to be that a rescue was determined on, and several soldiers also closed in. A general melee was brewing, and we understand that one bystander—dressed like the man who shouted for Jeff. Davis, was struck over the head with a pistol, probably by mistake. During the struggle, the man who was in arrest broke from the guard and ran towards the crowd. As the former turned to pursue him, some person from behind raised a pistol and fired. Most unfortunately, but perhaps not strangely, the ball missed its object and struck a young man named Wm. Vanderhoof, a relative, by marriage, of Capt. W. H. Hooper, of Salt Lake City. The ball entered the right lip, passed through the tongue, and out on the left and back side of the neck—barely missing the carotid artery. Young Vanderhoof was immediately borne to the residence of Capt. Hooper, and a surgeon—Dr. Tiernan, late of Reese River—called in. The wound was probed and dressed, and the Dr. pronounces it, though dangerous, not necessarily fatal. It is sincerely hoped that he may recover, as he is a young man of estimable character, and had no part in the fray.

The ball after passing the wounded man's neck, grazed the throat of a soldier, abrading the skin, but doing no further damage. The Provost Marshal arrested one of the soldiers who is believed to have struck a citizen, but up to the present writing, it has not transpired who fired the shot. An examination of the facts will be carefully made by the proper authorities, and until that shall have transpired we refrain from further comment. The person shooting—believed to be a soldier—immediately mingled with the crowd, and as yet no person has been able to identify him. We deem it proper to add, that immediately after the occurrence, the pistols of the patrol on duty were examined, but none had been discharged, rendering it evident that they were not so reckless, even in the performance of duty, as to use their pistols in the vicinity of a crowd.

Yesterday morning Dr. R. K. Reid, Surgeon Third Infantry, C. V., waited on the wounded man and tendered his services, in connection with Dr. Tiernan. Both the attending surgeons, we are glad to know, have hopes of ultimate recovery.

Last evening, Mr. Vanderhoff was as comfortable as could be expected, and unless inflammation set in the wound will hardly prove fatal.

COMPANY M, SECOND CAVALRY, C. V.—Capt. Price, in charge of the Colorado Exploring and Wagon Road Expedition, left Fort Mojave on the 19th of July, on his return to Camp Douglas. The expedition has been successful, and Capt. Price writes that he has laid out a good and practicable road from the head of navigation on the Colorado river to the settlements of Utah.

NEW PAPER.—We have received a copy of the Idaho *Statesman*, a tri-weekly paper, published at Boise City, I. T., and edited by Jas. S. Reynolds. It presents a very neat appearance, and will, we doubt not, meet with a liberal support. The enterprise is certainly one deserving of success, and our best wishes attend the publishers in their undertaking.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Return of the Expedition to Fort Boise—Indian Affairs Northward—The Shoshone Falls, etc.

The detachment of ten men from Company L, 2d Cavalry, C. V., that left here in command of Sergeant Dodero, as an escort to Major Bowman, U. S. Inspecting officer, has returned, having gone as far as Fort Boise, about four hundred miles north of this Post. They report good grass and water on most of the route, and excessive hot weather at Fort Boise, the thermometer standing at 118 in the shade.

Near the Owyhee mines the Indians are troublesome; outlaws from different tribes, numbering about fifteen hundred were supposed to be entrenched waiting for the soldiers to come up. Two hundred troops from Walla Walla and seventy-five from Fort Boise under command of Col. Murray, with about one hundred and fifty miners, have gone in pursuit of the Indians—taking along a howitzer—but talk as if they expected to be whipped.

Major Bowman left Fort Boise for Walla Walla on July 20th. Returning, the detachment visited the newly discovered (Shoshone) falls on the Snake river. This river is as large as the Sacramento, and runs through a level country covered with the everlasting sage brush. Its banks are from three to four hundred feet deep, and to the uninitiated the land appears like a vast level plain until right at one's feet opens a deep chasm cut through porous lava, and looking down its perpendicular sides into the depth below is seen the mysterious silent river flowing on to where nature in some of her volcanic frolics has thrown across the stream a barrier of what was once melted lava. Here it is backed for miles and looks blue and deep as the ocean. Over this wall the waters fall straight down for one hundred and seventy-five feet, and thence rushing along down, fall from ten to twenty feet into caverns and deep wide-mouthed chasms twisted into all kinds of shapes in some wild contortions of the plastic era. The dark volcanic openings give one a wierd impression, and look as if they might be the abode of "goblins damned." Five miles of this formation and it comes to its second barrier—in the center of the river here is an island, which divides the waters, and they pour in unbroken columns down perpendicularly for more than two hundred feet. Over all these falls, large and small, are arched rainbows, and in the morning sunlight it is one grand, unique scene of beauty—the whole panorama being below the earth's surface gives a strange, mystic impression that will live in the mind, keeping the recollection forever fresh when other scenes are forgotten.

S. V. O.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.—In our last issue appeared the following, but accidentally without the remarks with which we designed to accompany it:

RUMOR.—A rumor is in circulation that it is the intention of the proprietors of the eastern division of the Overland Stage Line, to carry the mail in a short time in a two-horse buggy, which, if adopted, will of course stop all through travel between the Atlantic and Pacific by stage.—*R. R. Reveille.*

Either Madam Rumor is a busy dame about Austin, or somebody has been egregiously "selling" our neighbor of the *Reveille*. If the rumor is intended as a "goak," it is all right. But the fact happens to be that the Eastern Division is coining more money from the passenger travel—which this year has been immense—than from the compensation given by Government for carrying the mail. Had the *Reveille* suggested that the Overland Mail Company contemplated throwing up their mail contract to make more room for passengers, we wouldn't have suspected a "sell" half so much as we do now. A "two-horse buggy," indeed! Why not make it a "one-horse" concern at once, and then laugh at your own joke?

WILL ENFORCE IT.—The Police Judge of San Francisco has given notice that in future the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled an Act concerning crimes and punishments," passed April 1st, 1864, will be strictly enforced. The Act provides that when any person is convicted of any offense, the Judge or jury shall find whether the offense was done under the influence of liquor, and the finding shall be entered on the minutes by the clerk, who shall report the same to the County Clerk, who in turn shall make a yearly report to the Board of Supervisors of the expenses of trial, subsistence, etc., of the parties so convicted. The Board shall then make a *pro rata* distribution of such expenses, and add it to the license of retail liquor sellers, so that they may be made to pay the pecuniary expenses arising from the results of their own whisky.—*Sac. Bee, Aug. 3d.*

A good law, and we hope it will be rigidly enforced.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

New York, August 18th.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Government has official dispatches from Dauphin's island which say that everything is going on at Mobile favorably, with every prospect of a speedy and brilliant success.

The news from Sherman's department is encouraging. Sheridan is doing excellent service.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: Buchanan's wound is doing well. Fort Morgan holds out, and Fort Gaines is occupied by the Federals. Farragut has lost one monitor and one gunboat in the action.

The *Commercial's* correspondent is informed that Grant is removing his guns from the front of Petersburg preparatory to raising the siege of that city.

The *Post's* correspondent says: The Richmond papers make the assertion that General Patrick's order forbidding State agents from recruiting within the lines of the army of the Potomac, has been rescinded.

The *Commercial* says: The authorities in this city are getting up a petition to postpone the draft in order to give the city further time to fill her quota; also there is a probability of a compromise between printers and employers being effected to-day.

The *Post's* Washington special says: It is reported that the rebel officers exchanged at Charleston were placed under rebel fire by Gen. Foster and a large number of Federal officers have been placed under our fire in Charleston.

Baltimore, August 18th.

While the U. S. steamer *Reliance*, of the revenue service, was in great Wycomie river, Northumberland county, yesterday, for the purpose of taking off a family of refugees represented to be in a starving condition, one of her boats was attacked by a large party of guerrillas on shore armed with rifles. The *Reliance* opened on them with shell and small arms in hope of driving them from the woods. After a few rounds the gallant Captain Dunegan fell mortally wounded and died in an hour. Firing was kept up by the *Reliance* until she had silenced the rebel fire, but not having on board a sufficient force to land, she was compelled to turn down the river with the loss of her boat's crew, coxwain and four negroes.

An Incident.—Yesterday in the Tabernacle, one of the newly arrived Elders (we did not learn his name) was holding forth to the congregation. He probably imagined himself in some part of Jeff Davis' dominions, and was regaling the audience with the disgusting [illegible] against soldiers—officers and men—indulging his treasonable propensities by abusing his betters. In the midst of his harangue, Brigham Young, with laudable propriety and good taste, stopped him, and told him that that sort of talk wouldn't do. Somewhat crest fallen at this rebuke, the embryo aspirant for a martyr's crown, incontinently changed his tune.

It gives us pleasure to be able to chronicle this course of Brigham Young, and we trust he will continue to rebuke and reprove those loud mouthed "teachers of the Gospel" who spend too much time in reviling the Government and its soldiers, and but bring disrepute upon themselves, the people and the Church.

☞ In another column will be found an interesting account of the tour of the detachment which accompanied Major Bowman to Fort Boise, as also, a vivid description of the wonderful Falls on Snake River.

Large Sale.—The celebrated Hooper quartz lode, in Amador county, was lately sold for the sum of $350,000. This is one of the best mines in California. The revenue stamps on the deed amount to $680.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

☞ There is sweet music in dreams, but outsiders hear nothing of it, except an occasional snore.

The Oregon Harvest.—The Oregon harvest has begun. The crops are said to be fair, in which oats and hay all over the agricultural region.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Aug. 14, 1864.

Editor Vedette:—In looking over late California papers, I see that rich strikes are still occasionally made by fortunate hombres in different parts of the State. I find the following in the Downieville *Messenger*:

"A nugget of gold and quartz, weighing 25 pounds—the gold in which, amounted to $4,078 38—was taken out of the Packer claim, Smith's Flat."

Rich strikes, such as the above, are always duly recorded and run through every paper published in California, and in the neighboring Territories.

A man finds a nugget of gold, and people living hundreds of miles distant, are informed of the fact a few days thereafter. But who ever tells us of the thousands of hard working but unfortunate men, who through years of constant and severe labor in the mines, never succeed in making anything beyond a bare and miserable living? Existing, as it were, on hope, and dreaming of future success, they toil on year after year with precisely the same result, seldom entirely free from debt but always hopeful of the future, and confident that *another season* will bring them out all right.

Men who have followed mining for any length of time, find it almost impossible to lay aside the pick and shovel and turn their attention to pursuits, which, though less exciting, give promise of more certain rewards;—there is a fascination about the business and life of a miner, the influence of which is almost irresistible. The miner never starts a tunnel into a hill, or sinks a shaft on a flat, but he imagines it to be the possible repository of untold wealth.

Thus it is, that so many hundreds of men can be found throughout the mining regions of California, that have been delving in mountain and gulch since the early days of '49 and '50, who are poorer now than they were the day they commenced—their lives but one long story of misfortune and ill success. Yet, never for a moment, do they entertain the idea of leaving the mines. Starting in with the wildest and most extravagant hopes of realizing a fortune, they cling to them with a persistency that no ill fortune ever seems to diminish. As soon as the mines in one section become exhausted, you will find them migrating to another, and it matters not how far distant the new diggings may be, nor the difficulties to be surmounted in order to reach them, seemingly forgetful of all past experience, they are the first to join the crowd of fortune seekers—hoping that a change of locality will bring change of luck—and apparently thinking that constant and persistent efforts must eventually meet with success.

A. L. B.

Of Interest to Soldiers.—We have been informed by soldiers in the Military Department of the Pacific, that they are now being paid off partly in legal tenders, or greenbacks, and partly in United States five per cent. interest notes, and we are requested to state what difference there is if any, in the market value of the two kinds of currency. The interest notes are issued under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1863, and are redeemable at any time after one year from their date, with five per cent. interest, payable in Government paper currency. Those paid out on this coast are of various dates, from April 1st to May 14th, and at present the amount of interest due on them is so small that brokers pay no more for them than they do for common greenbacks, but it is expected that they will be generally retained by the parties to whom they are paid, or purchased by capitalists for the sake of the interest, and, after six or eight months' interest has accumulated on them, they will sell for that much more than when first issued. Soldiers and others who receive their wages in currency, should by all means retain the interest notes in preference to the common legal tenders, if they are able to hold either, as even five per cent. is better than nothing at all.—*S. F. Alta.*

Packing Sand.—A gentleman who has seen copperheads packing sand at Fort Churchill, describes the process as follows:—*Esmeralda Union.*

"A large bag filled with sand, weighing just sixty pounds, is strapped upon the back of a copperhead, and with this load he is made to pace backward and forward for ten hours every day, with an armed sentinel by his side. He is not permitted to stop or take rest, except for an hour at noon. The process generally sweats the disloyal blood out of their veins in from three to five days, when they pray to be permitted to take the oath and to be discharged. After they have been apparently made loyal by this process, and have exhibited signs of penitence, they are generally kept at their packing arrangement for ten days longer, to make assurance doubly sure."

OVERLAND MAIL CO.
REDUCTION OF FARE
TO
VIRGINIA CITY,
MONTANA TERRITORY.
On and after Monday next, the 15th inst., and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be
$25.00
IN
LEGAL TENDERS.
aug14-tf W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

PRIVATE BOARDING.
THE undersigned has opened the spacious house (near the Theater) lately occupied by Gen. Connor, as a first class private boarding house, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at reasonable rates.
PRICES:
Day boarders—per week $12.00
With room, 15 00
aug10-1m M. McKELLY, Proprietor.

WANTED—FARM HANDS.
SIX OR EIGHT GOOD FARM HANDS WANTED FOR the country. Enquire at Salt Lake City Ware house, Salt Lake City. aug9-tf

WHOLESALE HOUSE
IN
SALT LAKE CITY.
BARROW & CO.,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,
(In the Store formerly occupied by William Jennings,)
WILL receive by the 25th August, one of the Largest Stocks of Merchandise ever brought to this country, which they offer to the trade at a small advance on Eastern prices. Their Stock consists of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.
As their goods were bought before the recent great advance, they are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.
Merchants in the City and Territory, and from Boise, East Bannack, Virginia, Idaho, &c., are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices.
☞ The highest price paid for produce.

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.
HOLLADAY & HALSEY,
BANKERS.
At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for
GOLD DUST AND COIN.
Dust bought for Coin or Currency.
Cash paid for Government Vouchers.
Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on
New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchison, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.
Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.
my2tf

Austin E. Clark, Jno. W. Kerr, Milton E. Clark.
Clark & Co.,
BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City,
DEALERS IN
COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Correspondents—Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Tread & Co., Philadelphia. jy6tf

S. J. LEES'
PROVISION STORE,
on Main Street,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.
Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment. jy20-tf

J. W. ELSWORTH. SON G. TUTTS.
MANSION HOUSE,
Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
This is the best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families it is unsurpassed. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
Prices to suit the times.
ELSWORTH & TUTTS.

Highest Mountains in the United States.—[illegible], the Superintendent of the California Geological Survey, in an article in the "Proceedings of the California Academy," announces his conclusion, that Mt. Shasta, 14,400 feet high probably overtops all other peaks within the limits of the United States. Mount Hood, sometimes called the loftiest peak of the Cascade Ranges, is probably not so high as Mounts Shasta, Rainier, [illegible] Adams, and [illegible] by no means entitled to the supremacy of the chain, although one of the highest points in it. The geometrical measurement of Mount Hood, is 11,934 feet. Mount St. Elias, in the Russian Possessions has generally been considered the highest mountains in North America, on the [illegible] manuscripts, discovered by Humboldt in the archives of Mexico, which assign it to an elevation of 17,854 feet. Mr. Whitney, however, thinks this estimate erroneous, and the estimation given on [illegible] Captain Derham of 15,070 is more correct. Mount Brown and Mount Hooker in British Columbia, have assigned to them [illegible] feet respectively. But the highest mountain on the North American continent is beyond all doubt the Mexican volcano of Popocatapel, which rises to the [illegible]

A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
GOODS
WHICH COMPLETES OUR ASSORTMENT,
EXTENSIVE IN THE MARKET.
WALKER BROS.
LATEST OPENING!
SIEGEL & CO.
respectfully inform the public that they have just received
Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
Next Building South of the Mansion House,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
BLANKETS,
RUBBER GOODS,
NOTIONS, ETC.,
Eastern Prices,
Cor. Main and 1st South Temple Sts.

GILBERT & SONS
selected in the
Great Eastern Market,
SURPASS IN ELEGANCE
AND
LATEST STYLES,
CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES
SIEGEL & CO.,
jy16tf Corner of Main and 1st South Temple Sts.

GOODRICH HOUSE,
Bannack City.............Idaho Territory
THIS House is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with
Good Beds, and Tables
furnished with the best the market affords.
Good Corral and Stables near the premises.
my16m6 W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE.
The highest price paid for
COIN AND GOLD DUST.
Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1p6m

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
Corner of Washington and Battery Sts.,
San Francisco.
THIS Bank is open for the transaction of a General Banking Business, and will attend to the Collection of Paper, and draw Exchange by TELEGRAPH or otherwise, on New York, London, Dublin, [illegible] terms.
D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.
San Francisco, July 5, 1864.—jy15-1m

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN THE UNITED STATES.—[illegible], the Superintendent of the California Geological Survey, in an article in the "Proceedings of the California Academy," announces his conclusion, that Mt. Shasta, 14,400 feet high, probably overtops all other peaks within the limits of the United States. Mount Hood, sometimes called the loftiest peak of the Cascade Ranges, is probably not so high as Mounts Shasta, Rainer, or Adams, and by no means entitled to the supremacy of the chain, although one of the highest points in it. Trigonometrical measurements of Mount Hood, is 11,934 feet. Mount St. Elias, in the Russian Possessions has generally been considered the highest mountains in North America, on the authority of Malespina's manuscripts, discovered by Humboldt in the archives of Mexico, which assign it to an elevation of 17,854 feet. Mr. Whitney, however, thinks this estimate erroneous, and the estimation given on the British hydrographical charts of Captain Derham of 15,070 is more correct. Mount Brown and Mount Hooker in British Columbia, have assigned to them a height of [illegible] and [illegible] feet respectively. But the highest mountain on the North American continent is beyond all doubt the Mexican volcano of Popocatapel, which rises to the well ascertained height of [illegible] feet.

EUREKA LIVERY STABLES,
Next Building South of the
MANSION HOUSE,
Corner of Emigration Street and State Road
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious
STABLES
Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.
Good Saddles and Horses always on hand.
Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.
Cash paid for Hay and Grain.
[illegible], Proprietors.
[illegible]

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

[illegible], Wm. Gilbert, Salt Lake City. | [illegible] Gilbert, Bannack City Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,
(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)
are now receiving a
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
of
GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of
SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,
CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN & MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,
AND OTHER STAPLES,
Selected to suit this Market.
ALSO: A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
And the finest assortment of late style
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Ever offered for sale here.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
jy5tf GILBERT & SONS.

OVERLAND MAIL CO.
TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the United States Mail from Salt Lake City to Virginia, Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company, West, the
GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.
and a perfect line of communication between
THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS
The coaches of this Line are NEAT AND COMMODIOUS, and Special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.
The Trip from
SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,
is made
INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;
thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the
Through Trip Inside of Seven Days.
COACHES LEAVE
SALT LAKE CITY DAILY AT [illegible]
ARRIVE FROM THE EAST EVERY MORNING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.
OFFICE.—First South Temple street, adjoining Jennings' new Store.
H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.
Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864. jy1tf

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.
BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.
Carrying the great through mail between the
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.
This Line is now running
DAILY COACHES
in connection with the
Overland Mail Company
To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.
Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M.
A Treasure and Freight Express
Carried weekly between
SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON,
In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy [illegible]
TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,
Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via Bannack City, Idaho, [illegible]
[illegible] LINE,
Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, [illegible]
Time to Denver, Six days.
Time to [illegible], Twelve days.
jy5tf W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE
Book, Card, and Job
PRINTING
OFFICE.
We are now prepared to execute all kinds of
PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTING
SUCH AS
HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,
CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,
DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,
VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS
CARDS, ETC, ETC.
And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.
Specimens of work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette," Camp Douglas, U. T.

Redington & Co.'s
ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.
As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.
It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.
It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.
It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.
Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.
REDINGTON & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco.

Stop that Coughing!
Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but
NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP
Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of
NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP,
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that
NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.
This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of
NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.
REDINGTON & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.
And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S
INDIAN
VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE
Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is
Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute,
Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.
IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!
Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.
Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?
Sold by all the principal druggists, and by
REDINGTON & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's
VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS
WILL CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Billious Diseases.
These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.
For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.
A. L. SCOVILL & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
For sale everywhere, Try them! Try them!
REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents
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